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The Waynesburg Republican.

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JAS. E. SAYERS, FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—Lincoln. EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. VOL. XI. WAYNESBURG, PENNA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1868, NO. 47.

Poetry.

WOUNDED. BY J. W. WATSON. *Ready, boys, steady!* Keep your arms ready! God only knows when we may meet here. Don't let me be taken! I'd rather awaken. To-morrow, in—no matter where. Than lie here.

be taken from each squad. When the examining Surgeon came to my file, I was standing between Cooke and Hook, both of Greene county; Hook was sent first. Then he came to me and asked me if I was sick; my heart came up into my mouth, and I told him I had been sick for seven months and had then a very bad diarrhea. He seemed to doubt my statements, but I persisted and at last asked him to feel my arm. That settled the question, and giving me a push he said, "well go on." Did I do wrong? Is not "self preservation the first law of nature?"

We went out side and were paroled, then drew rations and camped in an open field. Cooke came out and joined us in a little while. I guess he too had not just told "the truth, and nothing but the truth," but what of that? It was life, or almost certain death to us. Who would choose death? Not one in a thousand.

We soon built large fires of pitchy pine wood, and the wind blowing strong, our eyes were almost put out. Indeed some were made blind by it. We did not get started until the next evening. In the meantime we dragged great quantities of pine wood, and I procured a lot of coals and soaked a quart of them. They were just ready to be eaten, when stepping aside for a moment, some thieving Yankee stole them. To this day I have regretted losing those beans.

We reached Charleston, S. C., at daylight on the morning of the 10th. We marched through the upper part of the town. Saw the ugly wounds of the "Swamp angel." But all was still then. A truce was pending for exchange. About noon the fog cleared off the harbor and we sailed out on a rebel boat, past Fort Sumter with its battered walls and black guns, on out to one true boat, and then, oh joy, we saw once more the "Stars and Stripes." We cheered till our throats were hoarse. Can you imagine our feelings as we stepped upon our boat and felt that we were "out of the jaws of hell," "out of the jaws of death?" The men cried and shouted and sang and danced and wreathed and almost went mad.

Then we were given, oh sweetest moment in our lives, a cup of Coffee, a piece of meat and a good old hard-tack. How we talked of corn meal, and raven park, of peas and green beef, of slavery and liberty. Ah, he who would know the value of liberty must be deprived of it for a while.

We threw our clothes into the sea and drew new ones of Uncle Sam's manufacture. And now occurred a strange phenomenon. The old clothes, as soon as they touched the water, darted at once to the shore. It might have been the tide carried them thither, but we all believed the *lee* were making for their old homes.

Original.

For the REPUBLICAN. PRISON LIFE. BY A PRISONER. At last the glad release came to us. Sherman had started on his "march to the sea." The rebels were perfectly ignorant of his intentions. They feared he would come and recapture us. So as an act characteristic to them they further reduced our rations, giving us but little more than a pint of coarse corn meal, with a pinch of salt—nothing more. Do you say men could not live on that? Well, we did live. Perhaps hope kept us alive. We knew as much of Sherman as the rebels did, and it was plainly seen that the days of the confederacy were drawing near to a close—an ignominious close, disgraceful to all who were in it.

On the 26th of Nov. the first thousand were ordered to be ready to move on the morrow. They went outside, when the sick were taken on the cars and the rest sent back. This looked like exchange, but we had been deceived so many times, our faith was weak, and we thought we were only to be taken out of Sherman's reach, to another prison. In a day or two the sick who had been taken away were sent back in. They said they had started for Savannah, but found the railroad had been cut by our men. This was good news, for we thought now we would be released by exchange, or else by recapture. At last on the 7th of Dec., the sick of five "thousands" were taken out and sent away. The ninth thousand, to which I belonged, received orders to be ready on the next day; oh, how we dreamed of home that night. How many hopes and fears alternated in our hearts. I could hardly believe I was to be taken, as I was not sick at all, though considerably reduced in flesh. Morning came, we were drawn up in line by hundreds. A certain number were to

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Senate Secret Session—Indications of the Verdict on Impeachment. From the special dispatches to our city exchanges we extract the following: WASHINGTON, May 11.—While the Senate was in secret session excited crowds were in the lobby anxious to know the course of debate inside. Frequent inquiries were made of all who were supposed to know any thing of the matter. It was ascertained that Messrs. Grimes, Trumbull, Fessenden had clearly expressed themselves against the conviction of the President while Henderson was against the articles of impeachment except the eleventh. Messrs. Sherman and Howe, according to general accord, supported only the second, third, fourth, eighth and eleventh articles. Messrs. Edwards, Williams and Morrill (Me.) supported all the articles, while Messrs. Hendricks, Davis, Johnson and Dixon opposed them.

It was ascertained that Senators Combs, Harlan, Nelson and Morton spoke for and Senator Buckalew in opposition to the conviction of the President. The expectation by outside parties had been that those who are regarded as doubtful on the Republican side would express their views. A motion that the Senate meet at half past eleven o'clock to-morrow to sit with open doors was agreed to.

It is generally considered the first article of impeachment will not be sustained. The opinion seems general that President Johnson will be acquitted. The names of the following Republicans are freely given as voters against the articles of impeachment to-morrow: Grimes, Henderson, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Fowler, Ross, Anthony, Fessenden and Frelinghuysen.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The fact has come to light that Messrs. Henderson, Trumbull, Grimes and Fessenden had fully decided upon their course last Friday, and that those in the proper ring were made aware of the situation. This caused the hitherto unexplained confidence at the White House on that day. There is still considerable confidence that conviction will take place on the second and eleventh articles, though the President has had eighteen hours to work in, and all the money a whiskey ring can furnish and only two more to buy out of six regarded doubtful. Senator Howard is quite sick this morning. A postponement may be ordered. The indignation among Republicans is intense.

Full State Delegations, including all the Congressmen and prominent men here from their respective States have waited upon several of the doubtful Senators, and in one or two instances have received assurances that one or more of the articles—generally the eleventh—would be voted for by those who were believed to be against conviction. The Managers count up this morning a majority for conviction certain, but the illness of Senator Howard continues. His physicians have declared that his life would be endangered should he be brought to the Capitol to cast his vote. It has been determined, therefore, to postpone the final vote for some days, probably until Saturday or Monday. Should Mr. Howard recover, the Managers are yet confident the President's removal will be effected.

ABOUT ARMY HORSES.

A contributor to the Independent writes: "I used to admire the horses in the army. Well-trained cavalry horses would always understand the bugle, and never make mistakes. The men were sometimes confused, and would rein the horses the wrong way. I have seen horses rear straight up rather than obey the rein against the bugle. Turn the horses loose without riders, and at the sound of the bugle they would form themselves into line and go through their paces. At the battle of Corinth I watched the artillery horses. They came in on a swift run, drawing a thirty-two pounder; and on the instant the signal was given, they wheeled, and the piece was unlimbered in a moment, and then at another signal, they were away again on a run. The gun was in good position and did good execution. But the rebels flanked us, and we were compelled to leave the gun and fall back lightly rods. There we reformed in good order, and with fixed bayonets charged back upon the rebels. They were in disorder and fled. We took the gun again; but knowing that we could not long hold the ground, our object was to bring off the gun. So we opened right and left and the bugle sounded for the horses. They came dashing up again on the run till they reached the gun; they wheeled, waited a moment to be hitched, and then whirled it away in no time and saved it. I stood there, though the bullets were whizzing around me, and looked in perfect admiration at those horses. Had they no riders to guide them? Yes, but they obeyed the bugle. Their riders could not control them.

The following is recommended as a recipe for making Bologna sausage: Take an ear of corn and stuff it with ground fat; season it with Scotch snuff and pepper; lay it in a hog pen to dry, and then hang it up by the tail in a grocery for three months for the flies to give it the trade mark, then it is ready for use.

THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

Article first charges the President with violating the "act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, by unlawfully ordering on the 21st of February, 1868, the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, without the advice and consent of the Senate, the said Senate being then in session, thereby committing and being guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article second is as follows: ARTICLE II. That on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, said Senate then and there being in session, did unlawfully and wilfully remove from said office of Secretary of War, without authority of law, did, with intent to violate the Constitution of the United States and the act aforesaid, issue and deliver to one Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority in substance as follows, that is to say:

"EXECUTIVE MANDATE. WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 21, '68. 'Sir—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, having this day been removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office.

"Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge. Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

"To Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C." Then and there being no vacancy in said office of Secretary of the Department of War, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article third charges that the President on the 21st day of February, did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office in this, that, without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and with intent to violate the Constitution of the United States, no vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary for the Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing at the time.

Article fourth charges the President of high crime in office in unlawfully conspiring with Lorenzo Thomas and with other persons, with intent by intimidation and threats to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton from holding the office of Secretary of War.

Article fifth charges conspiracy with Lorenzo Thomas and others to hinder and prevent the execution of the civil tenure act, thereby being guilty of a high misdemeanor.

Article sixth charges conspiracy with Lorenzo Thomas by force to seize, take and possess the property of the United States in the Department of War, then and there in the custody and charge of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of said Department, thereby committing a high crime in office.

Article seventh charges the President with the same offense as in the previous article, alleging his guilt of high misdemeanor in office.

Article eighth charges the President with high misdemeanor in office in having, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursement of the money appointed for the military service and for the Department of War, issued a letter of authority for one Lorenzo Thomas.

Article ninth charges the President with high misdemeanor in office in bringing before him Gen. W. H. Emory, commander of the Department at Washington, and instructing him that a part of a law of the United States "making appropriations for the support of the army," especially the second section thereof, which provides among other things that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the Army, &c." was unconstitutional, thereby intending to induce said Emory to violate the provisions of the act.

Article tenth charges high misdemeanor in office by the "swinging around the circle" speeches.

Article eleventh, is in full as follows: ARTICLE XI. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in disregard of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, did heretofore, to-wit: on the 18th day of August, 1866, at the city of Washington, and the District of Columbia, by public speech, declare in substance that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the U. S. was not authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same; but, on the contrary was a Congress of

THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

only part of the States, thereby denying and intending to deny that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same, and also thereby denying and intending to deny the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and in pursuance of said declaration, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, afterward, to-wit: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution, that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, by unlawfully devising and contriving, means by which he should prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary for the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension therefore made for said Andrew Johnson, of said Edwin M. Stanton from said office of Secretary for the Department of War, and also by further unlawfully devising and contriving, means to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867; whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then, to-wit: On the 21st day of February, 1868, at the City of Washington, commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

And the House of Representatives, by protestation, aving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation, or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them, as the case shall require, do demand that the said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer the fifth crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice."

BEN WADE. Soon after taking his seat in the Senate, a fire-eating Southerner, in debate, grossly assailed a Free State Senator. As no allusion was made to him or his State, Wade sat still, but when the Senate adjourned, he said openly if ever a southern Senator made such an attack on him or Ohio, while he sat on that floor, he would brand him as a liar. This coming to the ears of the southern men, a Senator took occasion to pointedly speak, a few days afterward, of Ohio and her people as negro thieves. Instantly Mr. Wade spring to his feet and pronounced the Senator a liar. The southern Senators were astonished and gathered around their champion, while the Northern men grouped about Wade. A feller was put out from the southern side looking to retraction, but Mr. Wade recurred in his peculiar style, and demanded an apology for the insult offered him and the people he represented. The matter thus closed and a fight was looked upon as certain. The next day a gentleman called on the Senator from Ohio, and asked the usual question touching the acknowledgment of the code.

"I am here," he responded, "in a double capacity. I represent the State of Ohio, and I represent Ben Wade. As a Senator, I'm opposed to dueling. As Ben Wade I recognize the code."

"My friend feels aggrieved," said the gentleman, "at what you said in the Senate yesterday, and will ask for an apology or satisfaction."

"I was somewhat embarrassed," continued Senator Wade, "by my position yesterday, as I have some respect for the Chamber. I now take this opportunity to say what I then thought; and you will if you please repeat it. Your friend is a four-mouthed old blackguard."

"Certainly," Senator Wade, you do not wish me to convey such a message as that?"

"Most certainly I do; and will tell you, for your own benefit, this friend of yours will never notice it. I will not be asked for either retraction, explanation, or a fight."

Next day Mr. Wade came into the Senate, and, proceeding to his seat, deliberately drew from under his coat two large pistols, and unlocking his desk, laid them inside. The southern men looked on in silence, while the Northern members enjoyed the fire-eater's surprise at the proceeding of the plucky Ohio Senator. No further notice was taken of the affair of the day before. Wade was not challenged; but ever afterwards was treated with politeness and consideration by the Senator who had insultingly attacked him.

Miscellaneous.

AN OLD MAID'S OPINION.—All we can say of the best young men is, that they make good resolutions which they never keep, and are full of faults which they are always regretting.

A GOOD rule is in force on some of the railroads of Pennsylvania, to the effect that the officers of such roads are clearly forbidden to sell a ticket to or allow intoxicated persons to ride in any of their cars.

It is now ascertained that fifteen thousand native whites voted for the Republican constitution and the Republican State ticket at the late election in South Carolina. This is more than double the number heretofore reported.

A PAPER in Indianapolis, Ind., proposes that hereafter, instead of saying "Let us sing the Doxology," the minister shall say, "Let us put on our coats, adjust our hats, slip on our gloves, grab our hats, look at the clock and be dismissed."

A TALKING MATCH is on the tap between two women of Boston. Amount of water not stated. Time, twenty-four hours without sleep; no stoppages for food or drink. The husbands of the amiables are anxious to have the time extended to a week.

"WHAT'S THAT?" asked a teacher of an urchin, the son of a prominent Democrat, pointing to the letter X. "That's my pa's name." "No, no; that's X." "I know it is my pa's name, for I've seen him write it many a time."

THE Canadians have more wit than they can use. Coal oil is so cheap they have closed the wells. Silver money is a drug, and yet time never were so hard for immigrants will not come in and old settlers are leaving.

HORACE Greeley says that if you lend a stranger money as a general thing he will never pay it; but Horace notices an exception. He once received a remittance of a five dollar loan, and on inquiry found that the writer was a patient in a lunatic asylum.

THE Pittsburgh Gazette, says: The Methodist General Conference have fully met the public confidence and the elevated wisdom and Christian purity of their deliberations, by sweep-away, in a decisive vote on Monday, all the barriers which excluded any portion of the human race from their perfect fellowship.

THE red-striped pole of the barber is said to have originated from the fact that, some centuries ago, it was customary for barbers to bleed people; and the pole, with alternate, winding stripes of white and red represented the banded arm of the phlebotomized victim. In course of time the apothecary supplanted the barber as a blood-letting; but the old sign of the brand was retained by the latter, after the function which gave it significance had ceased.

A GOOD rule is in force on some of the railroads of Pennsylvania, to the effect that the officers of such roads are clearly forbidden to sell a ticket to or allow intoxicated persons to ride in any of their cars. This rule is excellent, and should be applied to all business. No man intoxicated should be allowed to appear any where on a railroad car, on the highway, the side walk, at market, in a business transaction, or in fact, any where in public, for the reason that the drunkard is an unclean and unsafe thing.

A "TERRIBLE OUTRAGE" has just been badly spoiled. The democratic papers in the Northern States have for some time past been circulating a story to the effect that one of Gen. Mower's soldiers, a negro, recently outraged the General's daughter, a young lady of some sixteen years, while on duty at Ship Island, Louisiana. They further stated that as General Mower was a radical, he had the negro quietly arrested and executed; without making either an official or unofficial report of the matter. The Albany Evening Journal spoils this story by stating that General Mower never had a daughter, and is not now and never was a married man in his life. So much for that "outrage." What will be the character of the next?

A SPRIGHTLY writer expresses his opinion of old maids in the following manner: "I am inclined to think that many of the satirical aspersions cast upon old maids tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. Is a woman remarkably neat in her person? She will certainly be an old maid. Is she particularly reserved toward the other sex? She has all the squeamishness of an old maid. Is she frugal in her expenses, and exact in her domestic concerns? She is out for an old maid. And if she be humane to the animals about her, nothing can save her from the appellation of an old maid. In short, I have always found that neatness, modesty, economy, and humanity are the never-failing characteristics of that terrible creature—'old maid.'"

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